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REVIEWS

Fourth Biennial Report of the State Geological Survey of North Dakota.

By A. G. LEONARD, State Geologist, E. J. BABCOCK, AND C. H. CLAPP. 312 pp., 37 pls., map. Grand Forks, 1906.

This volume continues the systematic descriptions of the economic possibilities of the state which have been published in previous years. North Dakota possesses extensive deposits of high-grade clays, as was well shown in the exhibits of the School of Mines at the St. Louis and Portland Expositions. The report contains chapters on the origin, chemistry, value, and physical properties of clays in general, and on the stratigraphy and economic geology of North Dakota clays in particular, together with a description of the methods of mining and manufacture now employed. H. H.

The Production of Gold and Silver in 1906. By WALDEMAR LINDGREN, and Others. Advance chapter from *Mineral Resources* for 1906. U. S. Geol. Surv. 265 pp. Washington, 1907.

The total of these two metals mined in the United States, amounting in value to \$132,630,200, showed an increase of over \$10,000,000 for the year. Colorado, Alaska, and California were the chief producers of gold, and Montana, Colorado, and Utah of silver. H. H.

Iowa Geological Survey. Vol. XVII. Annual Report for 1906. 588 pp., 62 pls., 44 figs. Des Moines, 1907.

The major portion of this volume consists of a description of the quarry products of Iowa. Special stress is laid on cements and cement materials, and the careful general treatment of the properties, uses, and preparation of different grades of cement will be found valuable by economic geologists, and those commercially interested, in all parts of the country. H. H.

The Grenville-Hastings Unconformity. By WILLET G. MILLER AND CYRIL W. KNIGHT. An extract from the Sixteenth Report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, 1907. Part I, pp. 221-23.

The authors find themselves unable to agree with certain of the conclusions of the International Committee of 1906 in regard to southeastern